Intro to Recommender Systems

IBM **Developer**



What are recommender systems?

Recommender systems capture the pattern of peoples' behavior and use it to predict what else they might want or like.



Applications

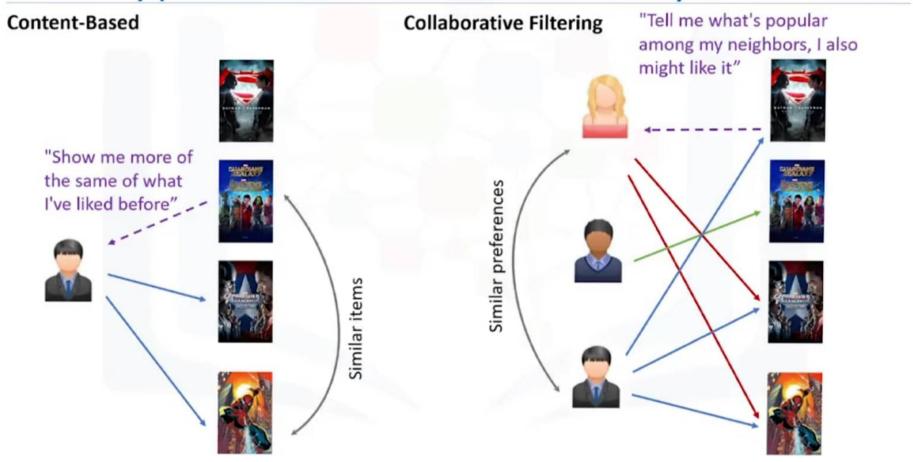
- What to buy?
 - · E-commerce, books, movies, beer, shoes
- Where to eat?
- Which job to apply to?
- Who you should be friends with?
 - · LinkedIn, Facebook, ...
- Personalize your experience on the web
 - News platforms, news personalization



Advantages of recommender systems

- Broader exposure
- Possibility of continual usage or purchase of products
- Provides better experience

Two types of recommender systems



Implementing recommender systems

Memory-based

- · Uses the entire user-item dataset to generate a recommendation
- Uses statistical techniques to approximate users or items
 e.g., Pearson Correlation, Cosine Similarity, Euclidean Distance, etc.

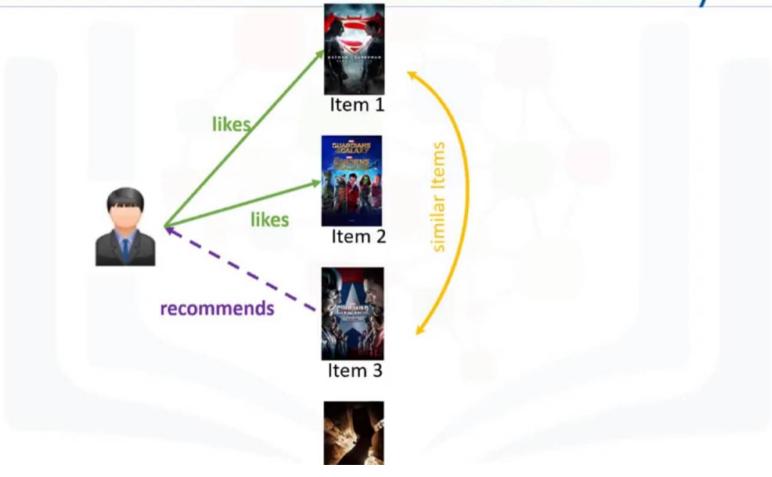
Model-based

- Develops a model of users in an attempt to learn their preferences
- Models can be created using Machine Learning techniques like regression, clustering, classification, etc.

Content-Based Recommender Systems

Saeed Aghabozorgi

Content-based recommender systems



Content-based recommender systems



Weighing the genres

Weighted Genre Matrix

										Comedy	Adventure	Super Hero	Sci-Fi
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Weighing the genres

Weighted Genre Matrix

						Comedy	Adventure	Super Hero	Sci-Fi
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Finding the recommendation

0.3 0.2 0.33 0.16 User Profile		Comedy	Adventure	Super Hero	Sci-Fi
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		*	User Pro	file	S

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		0.3	0	0.33	0	

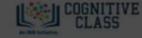
0.66 0.33 0.63

Weighted

Movies Matrix

Weighted Movies Matrix

Recommendation Matrix



For example, we can say that the Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy

Content-based recommender systems

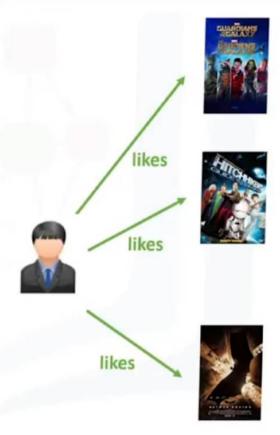


Content-based recommender systems

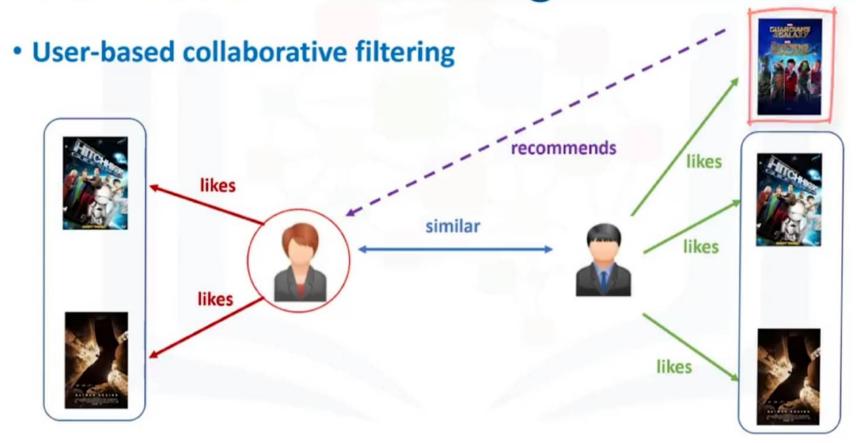


Collaborative filtering

- User-based collaborative filtering
 - Based on users' neighborhood
- *
- Item-based collaborative filtering
 - Based on items' similarity



Collaborative filtering

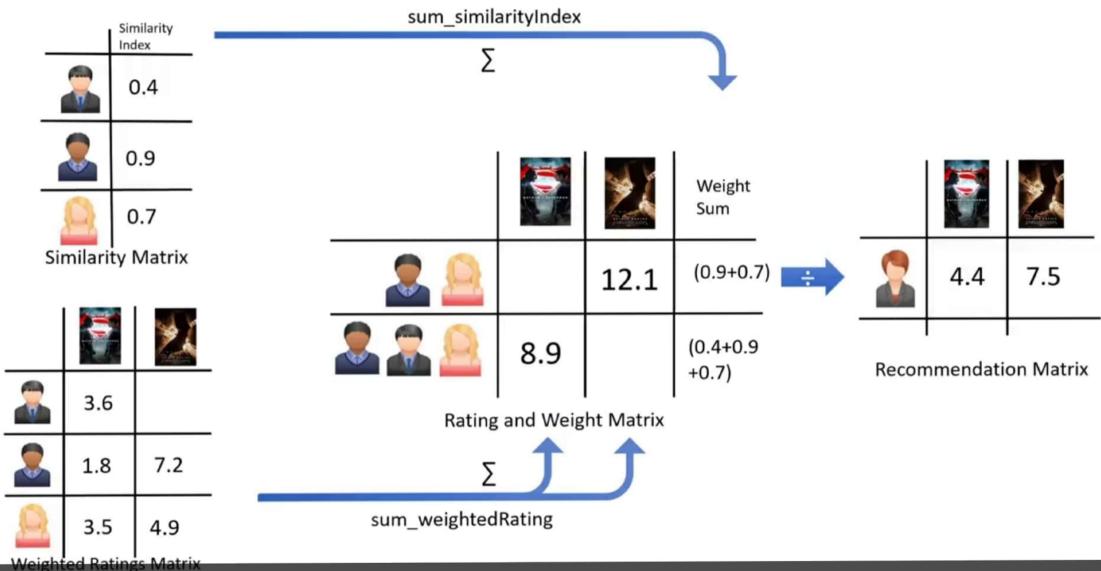


Learning the similarity weights



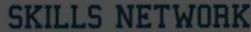
Creating the weighted ratings matrix

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	2	8	─⊗ →		0.9	=	1.8	7.2
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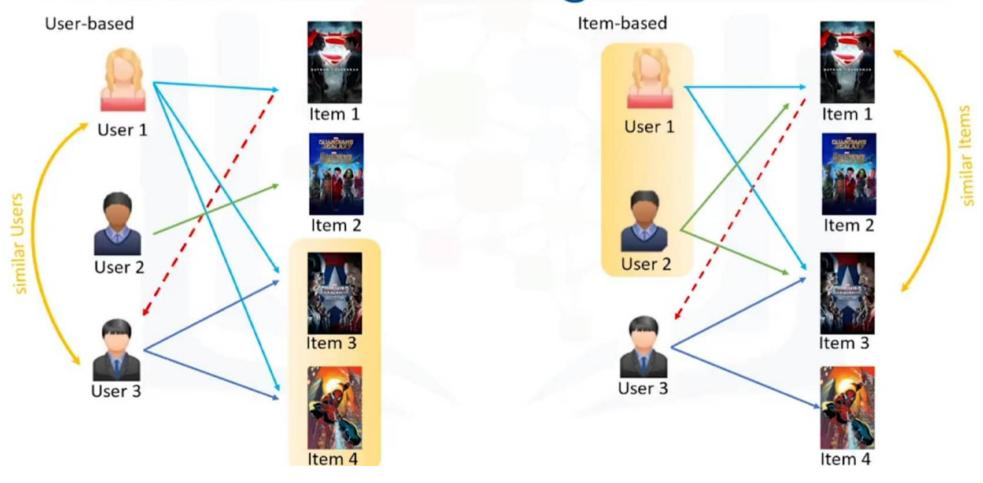
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It is obvious that we can use it to rank SK





Collaborative filtering



Challenges of collaborative filtering

Data Sparsity

Users in general rate only a limited number of items

Cold start

Difficulty in recommendation to new users or new items

Scalability

Increase in number of users or items